FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 NOVEMBER 1985

PLO's Cairo Declaration; Israeli, Egyptian Reaction

In an attempt to "give momentum" to ongoing efforts to convene an international peace conference, the PLO announces that it condemns "all acts of terrorism involving countries or carried out by individuals or groups against innocent and defenseless people anywhere," PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat stated in a "Cairo Declaration" broadcast by Cairo radio. Reaffirming the PLO's 1974 decision that condemned "operations conducted abroad and all forms of terrorism," 'Arafat added that "all" PLO factions abide by this decision and that the PLO will take measures against violators. Recent events confirm the PLO's conviction that terrorist operations abroad harm the Palestinian cause, he noted. Nevertheless, 'Arafat stressed that the PLO still upholds the Palestinian people's right to resist Israeli occupation of their land "in any way possible" in order to achieve an Israeli withdrawal, pointing out that the right to resist foreign occupation is enshrined in the UN Charter. He also called on the international community to compel Israel to stop all its acts of "terrorism" inside and outside occupied Arab territories.

In Israeli reaction to the PLO declaration, sources in Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' office asserted that only a fool would believe 'Arafat, Jerusalem radio reported, and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir maintained that the declaration contains nothing new. Shamir also accused Egypt of violating the peace treaty by giving the PLO political and "logistic" support, and he indicated that the Egyptians should be ashamed to have been a party to 'Arafat's "ignoble" statement. Nevertheless, Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid viewed the declaration as an important step that will promote the peace process, according to MENA.

Jordan and Israel

During his latest visit to Paris, King Husayn said he is prepared to meet Prime Minister Peres in the near future under the auspices of the UN Security Council, Jerusalem radio reported. In Israel, Likud ministers are seeking to pass a Cabinet resolution against international auspices for talks with Husayn, according to Jerusalem television.

Soviet Policy on Israel

A resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel is "absolutely not on" for the Soviet Union as long as Israel continues its "aggressive and expansionist" policies in occupied Arab territories, Soviet Foreign Ministry official Vladimir Lomeyko declared in an interview with KUNA.

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian aircraft bombed an Iraqi steel mill south of Al 'Amarah and military installations east of Irbil 8 November, inflicting "heavy losses," the Iranian Joint Staff announced in a statement broadcast by Tehran radio. However, an Iraqi spokesman cited by INA stated that Iraqi air defenses thwarted Iranian air attacks in the south and the north, intercepting the four intruding planes and forcing them to flee. The Iraqi official said the Iranian planes inflicted no losses and failed to reach their targets, which he claimed were residential areas. Iraqi warplanes had attacked Khark Island 7 November, according to an Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio.

Cyprus Bombs

A car-bomb killed the director of Iraqi airlines in Nicosia 8 November and another explosion damaged the Iraqi airlines office, Nicosia radio reported.

U.S. Hostages in Lebanon

The Islamic Jihad group's claim to have killed its U.S. hostages has not yet been confirmed, Voice of Lebanon radio reported 8 November, adding that information from the Al-Biqa' area indicates that the hostages are still being held in Brital and in the Shaykh 'Abdallah barracks.

Libya

If the United States is foolish enough to carry out an "aggression," the armed Libyan people will immediately enter into battle backed by "the entire Arab nation" and "all progressive forces," Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi maintained in a press conference broadcast by Tripoli radio. The Libyan leader said Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has notified him that "if the matter reaches fighting then the Syrian forces will be placed under my command, same as the Libyan forces." Algeria has also defined its attitude and "slapped the brazen face of Reagan," he added.

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Government Statement Responds to Reagan UN Speech
LD072007 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Statement by the DRA Government in connection with U.S. President Ronald Reagan's 24 October speech to the UN General Assembly, distributed on 6 November to the General Assembly as an official document]

[Text] The DRA Government deems it necessary, on behalf of the people of Afghanistan, to issue the following statement concerning the speech by Ronald Reagan, the President of the United States, delivered on 24 October to the UN General Assembly on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of that organization. The speech was full of lies and fabricated statements concerning the DRA and a number of other liberated and revolutionary countries.

The speech by the U.S. President, the president of a country which, due to its permanent membership on the Security Council shoulders major responsibility for the cause of peace on our planet, clearly and simply caused despair and surprise even among countries close to and allied with the United States, and has created resentment among all peace-loving and progressive states and peoples.

Instead of paying serious attention to solving the most important and most vital questions for the peoples of the world — the illegitimacy of militarizing outer space, reducing strategic nuclear weapons, halting nuclear tests, and responding to the recent constructive and peaceful proposals of the Soviet Union, which have created the foundations for fundamental changes in the international situation, the U.S. President has offered nothing, and has resorted to calumnies and (?futile) attacks against the socialist and nonaligned countries.

The U.S. President, who concentrated on regional disputes in his speech, clearly drew the attention of the international community to these issues in order to cover the groundlessness of the U.S. position on the problems of disarmament and the lack of that country's interest in a positive response to the Soviet Union's proposals.

The U.S. President, however, did not submit any new proposals regarding regional disputes. In addition his proposals are nothing other than an exoneration of the open interference of the United States and countries linked to it in the internal affairs of the DRA, Angola, Cambodia, Nicaragua, and Ethiopia. By falsifying facts and distorting the truth, Ronald Reagan attempted to pass all responsibility to others. In this way Washington is trying to conceal its policy of state terrorism, economic blockade, and direct military intervention, which it is pursuing against a number of independent and revolutionary countries under the cloak of foreign ideology having allegedly been imposed on those countries, which has supposedly resulted in war against their own people and in war against neighboring countries.

The DRA Government strongly protests the hostile, irresponsible, and interventionist statements, which are maliciously expressed regarding the realities surrounding Afghanistan.

The national democratic revolution of 27 April, 1978 in Afghanistan was the natural result of the long struggle of the people of the country against the feudal-monarchic oppressive regimes of the past. These regimes prevented the growth of Afghan society on the path of progress, democracy, and social justice. They did not implement any sort of democratic reforms and continued to crush progressive forces. They prohibited the activity of political parties and of other open toilers' organizations.

The revolution was brought about for the fundamental change of Afghan society and the realization of the national democratic aspirations of the masses of the people. Profound socioeconomic changes, such as land and water reforms, the democratization of the state administrative system, the elimination of national inequality and prejudices regarding the rights of women, the struggle against almost total illiteracy and the creation of suitable human living conditions, which began immediately after the revolution, are being realized with the broad support and participation of the absolute majority of the people of Afghanistan.

The aforementioned changes fully respect local traditions and customs and have been implemented on the basis of respect for the sacred religion of Islam. These changes have national characterestics and cannot be, as some individuals claim, the result of any imposition from abroad.

During the years of the people's rule, the debts of peasants to feudal landowners and usurers were eliminated and more than 3,200 landless and small-holdings peasants received 700,000 hectares of land free of charge. The struggle to eliminate illiteracy is successfully continuing. The number of doctors, hospital beds, and state pharmacies has more than doubled.

The DRA attaches great importance to the question of enhancing the living standards of the people, expanding residential buildings, creating a network of institutions for children, and constructing new schools and hospitals.

Trade unions, youth organizations, women's organizations, and organizations of creative intellectuals have been formed in our country and are functioning successfully. The National Fatherland Front [NFF] embraces more than 700,000 representatives of all strata and groups of society.

The election of the local organs of the state power and administration, which is presently continuing, is a manifestation of the democratization of the life of the country. The composition of these organs reflect the character of broad representation in which the representatives of workers, peasants, intellectuals, religious leaders, and national [word indistinct] have been elected.

The resolutions of the historic Grand Tribal Assembly, which was convened this year and is the traditional and high form of the expression of the will of all tribes and clans of Afghanistan, and also the resolutions of the tribal assembly — and the messages of these assemblies addressed to the UN secretary general — bear witness to and are proof of the support of all the people for the aforementioned changes and the domestic and foreign policy of the DRA Government.

All these facts bear witness against the statement by the U.S. President which implied that the war against the people of Afghanistan is being waged by the DRA Government. This military and financial war is being waged by several imperialist states and also by Iran, Pakistan, and China.

International social circles are clearly aware of the huge military and financial support and political backing rendered to the Afghan counterrevolution by those who are afraid of revolutionary national liberation movements. They desire that Afghanistan should forever remain a backward country linked to the forces of imperialism and neocolonialism. Suffice it to mention that in recent years Washington alone has allocated more than $1.5 billion for aggression against our independent and sovereign country. This money has been spent to train and equip the bands of terrorists who have been brought together in Pakistan in more than 120 military camps, and to purchase new kinds of modern weapons, including reactive shells, recoillessrifles, mines, air defense missiles, and machine guns. It is known to everyone that only this year a sum of $300 million from the U.S. budget was allocated to assist the Afghan counterrevolution and this figure will be raised next year to $600 million. If the scores and hundreds of millions of dollars, set aside for so-called humanitarian aid for the bandits by Saudi Arabia, the FRG, Japan, and other countries are counted, it will be found that annually almost $1 billion have been spent to keep alive the undeclared war against Afghanistan.

It is obvious that the 7-year-long war of imperialism and regional reaction against the people of Afghanistan has inflicted innumerable hardships on our people. The economic damage inflicted on the DRA amounts to 35 billion Afghani, that is 75 percent of the total state investment in the economy during the last 20 years. The bandits have destroyed 2,000 schools, 130 hospitals, 500 mosques, more than 900 cooperatives, and 14,000 km of telegraph and telephone cables. In addition more than 2,000 teachers and 200 religious leaders have been sacrificed to the cruelties of the counterrevolution. Suffice it to name but a few of the crimes of these mercenary murderers, such as the bombing of the Polytechnic Institute of Kabul mosque, the Ariana cinema, the airport, Mazar-e Sharif Hotel, and the communal mosque of Herat. So the face of all the crimes which the bandits are carrying out in our land and which are supported by the so-called defenders of human rights in Afghanistan and who desire a solution only in words to the situation around Afghanistan is exposed.

Is it still not clear who is fighting against the peace-loving Afghan people and who is blocking the path to a peaceful solution to the so-called Afghanistan question? Criminals, that is the leaders of the Afghan counterrevolutionary bands and their generous defenders in Washington and in the capitals of some other countries, must be condemned by the international community.

With regard to the presence of the limited military contingents of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, which were invited at the request of the DRA and in accordance with its legal right to ensure its individual and-or joint defense, the noble duty of the limited military contingents is to cooperate with the people of Afghanistan in defending their freedom and independence in the struggle against the enemies of peace-loving and nonaligned Afghanistan. This mission will be completed when the guaranteed cessation of every sort of interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan is ensured. The right to solve this question belongs to the people and Government of Afghanistan in agreement with the friendly and fraternal Government of the Soviet Union.

The DRA Government, which represents all the people of Afghanistan, resolutely condemns the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism and of its collaborators against Afghanistan and against other revolutionary and liberated countries. The DRA Government once again declares that the normalization of the situation surrounding Afghanistan is only possible by haltingthe encouragement and assistance of the U.S. Administration to all those who are following American policy and to the counterrevolutionary, those who have been rejected by the people of Afghanistan, and through the complete and guaranteed cessation of the undeclared war and all forms of interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. The people of Afghanistan are resolutely determined to defend the gains of their revolution and there is no force capable of diverting them from the path they have chosen.

Kabul Press Conference on Exposed CIA Activities

LD062129 Kabul Domestic Service IN Dari 1600 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Summary from poor reception] Dear compatriots, during a press conference today at the Ariana Hotel organized by the BAKHTAR INFORMATION AGENCY which was attended by Afghan and foreign journalists, documents seized from the CIA-organized mercenary groups and confessions by two objective witnesses who, under orders from American instructors, wore Afghan and Soviet military uniforms and who murdered civilians and forged documents, again exposed the treacherous designs and devilish tactics of their imperialist masters. We now draw your attention to this press conference:

[Unidentified speaker] here is an announcement from BAKHTAR: U.S. imperialism, the main organizer and perpetrator of the undeclared war against the DRA, is intensifying this imposed war against our homeland, people, and revolution. The United States does not hide the fact that the anti-Afghan policy has been trasnformed into an official policy of the United States Government. The White House, the CIA, the Pentagon, and representatives of the U.S. Senate as well as all information circles of the West, professional criminals, war mercenaries, and the monopolies of the United States have a direct part in this. The United States administration is giving fresh dimensions to its anti-Afghan war. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been sepnt in order to keep alive the flames of wars in our country. It puts advanced weapons and equipment at the disposal of the counterrevolutionary groups for this purpose. Propaganda organs are engaged in negating our revolution, distorting the truth of the April Revolution, and confusing international public opinion and misleading the masses of the people of our country.

Recently, servants of U.S. imperialism and CIA spies under various names have been infiltrated into our country in order to assist the counterrevolutionary groups, putting advanced U.S. weapons at the disposal of the counterrevolutionary groups as well as gathering espionage information, to publicize the CIA-

organized mercenary groups, organize the activities of counter-revolutionary groups, and fabricate economic information.

At the beginning of October this year, a group of CIA agents headed by Charles Thornton and including a group of counter-revolutionaries arrived in Qandahar. Documents seized by us show that persons under the guise of journalists and doctors, toghether with Afghan counterrevolutionary groups, were engaged in subversive activities. The documents show that on 4 September, they took direct part in launching a rocket attack against the civilian Bakhtar airliner as a result of which 52 civilians were killed.

The documents seized by the DRA security forces show that they were not only engaged in training the counterrevolution to use advanced weapons, but took part directly in operation against the dra.

Charles Thornton and another person were killed during a clash between two counterrevolutionary groups in Qandahar and their bodies were taken to Pakistan. The documents name four other spies. They escaped alive from the scene of the clash and are probably living now in Pakistan.

The documents seized include a military map on which specific places have been marked and the group was using this map for military operations against the DRA.

The infiltration of members of the imperialist espionage organization to the DRA udner the guise of journalists, doctors, and others, is not a new fact. In recent years, dozens of spies have illegally entered the DRA — a number of them have been capturedby our security forces. They were actively engaged in direct subversion against our country, and in doing so they prepared fabricated films and photos and other propaganda material in order to use them against the DRA State and thus to meet the aims of the CIA in a propaganda war against the DRA and the Soviet Union.

"The criminal U.S. imperialism and the Reagan administration does not intend to accede to the demands of the people of the DRA and international public opinion and cease the undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan, instead they intensify it from day to day. The criminal U.S. imperialism, contrary to the norms of international relaitons, openly interferes in the internal affairs of our free and independent country." It sends death and destruction to our land. Charles Thornton and his group were present at the time of the missile attack on the Bakhtar airliner in Qandahar and took a direct part in this action.

The groups which are sent here try to provide the Western mass media with reports showing that the DRA armed forces and the Soviet military contingents are engaged in a fight against civilians. Since it is impossible for them to obtain genuine documents on this, the spies of the West and the Western mass media engage in collecting fabricated documents. In order to do this, they order counterrevolutionaries to wear Afghan and Soviet military uniforms. They then stage mock battles between these and others who are in civilian clothes. This scene is filmed and is shown in the West.

I now read you a letter from a ringleader of the Etchad-e Eslami Mujahidin Afghanistan group. The letter states: "Four Arabs who are ready for jihad in Afghanistan, have the uniforms of Russian troops. I introduced them to you, commander." This letter is addressed to a certain Captain Esma'il. These documents are part of a large number of documents in our possession showing that "in particular, in the past 6-7 months counterrevolutionary groups under the direct instructions and plans of the CIA who use the counterrevolutionary groups and who dress them in Afghan and Soviet military uniforms, have been engaged in savage crimes against civilians." And documentary films prepared from these scenes are shown in the West.

[Second speaker] "In 1981-1982 three French advisers who could speak Dari were working with a counterrevolutionary committee. They were advising the committee and were making films. We were told that our French friends were filming our activities. They show these films in France and other western countries in order to help us. Then Fayz Mohammad divided us into two groups. He gave Afghan uniforms to one group and the other group was in normal clothes. Captain Fayz Mohammad told us to think of the group wearing uniforms as a military post, and at the end of every operation it will look as if the state forces have surrendered to the majahedin. We left then and organized this on a hill close to Qal'eh-ye. The next day the French came and loaded their cameras with film. Then they took us to the hill near Qal'eh-ye and we carried out the act which they filmed. They also made other films in the area. Two Frenchmen encouraged us to put up a good fight, saying: We will help you. When the Frenchmen were here, they filmed places which had been destroyed or set on fire, such as houses, mosques, and schools. One month later the Frenchmen asked us to wear the uniforms of Soviet troops and we were told to set fire to a mosque. They filmed the scene.

In 1980-81, several boxes of goods such as toys, pens, boot polish, bottles, toothpaste tubes, and key rings arrived from Pakistan for the group members. When these things arrived, they were divided among the members of our group who were ordered to scatter them in various parts of the (?area) so that the people would be killed. We were told to say: It is not our work; this is the work of the Soviet soldiers and the state forces. We took these explosive substances and scattered them in streets, gardens, and villages. For example, one person came out of his house; his foot touched one of the tubes which exploded and his foot was blown off. Then we began the propaganda that this was not our action but was the work of the Soviet soldiers and the government force."

[Third speaker] After being recruited to the Jamiyat band, I spoke for 45 minutes with Borhanoddin Rabani in Pakistan. During the discussion he told me that he was giving me light and heavy weapons. You are an inhabitant of Jajay, he said, and therefore you will be a ringleader of 160 people.

I was attached to American, Chinese, and Pakistani instructors in Pakistan, along with 160 others of my group, in order to complete my training. On 22 May 1985 I went from Pakistan to the Jajay region where we took our positions. With the help of Pakistani militia police, we attacked Afghan border posts. During the attack two American advisers accompanied us, one of

whom was a woman. They were filming scenes of subversion and explosions and said they were assessing our power.

In the Jajay region there is a village with a tea house close to it. I went there to have a cup of tea. While I was there, I saw four advisers equipped with cameras and lying in traveling beds. The group ringleaders were sitting beside them. The two French advisers said they were traveling to Panjsher and Badakhshan in Afghanistan, where they were to advise the groups there and film scenes of war and destruction. They said they were carrying out other activities, such as teaching. They gave gifts to the ringleaders including foreign money such as dollars and Pakistani rupees.

The other two, Americans, said they were going to the southern regions of Afghanistan to advise the groups and to film clashes, explosions, and other fight scenes.

In the Ali Khayl region of Jajay, under the instructions of the group and the advisers, we were divided into two groups. One group was dressed as mujahidin and the other group was dressed in Soviet military uniforms. After that we attacked a village, as a result of which a number of houses were destroyed. The advisers filmed the scene and told us how much stronger the mujahidin were.

Karmal, Keshtmand Message to USSR on Anniversary
LD071120 Kabul Domestic service in Dari 1600 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Congratulatory message from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA revolutionary Council, and Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, Politburo member and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, addressed to M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution]

[Text]Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, General secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade A. Gromyko, chairman of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council, the DRA Council of Ministers, the people of Afghanistan, and on our own behalf on the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist revolution, to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government, and the fraternal Soviet people. [sentence as heard]

The Great October Socialist Revolution, with [word indistinct] historic international change from capitalism toward socialism, opened a new era in the history of mankind and began the period of victorious struggle of the peoples of the world for social progress, equality of rights, and national independence. The all-round politicoeconomic and cultural prosperity of the country of the Soviets proved the vital unbreakable power of Marxism-Leninism, gave birth to the creative and ever-lasting capabilities of socialism, and provoked hundreds of millions of toiling men and peoples under oppression on the planet to revolutionary struggle.

The Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, have achieved great victories in communist innovations and are forging ahead with firm steps under the banner of the Great October. The CPSU, following the teachings of Lenin, is paying precise attention to the indefatigable consolidation of the strength of the Soviet State on the foundation of the all-round development of Soviet society and the enhancement of the level of well-being of the country's toilers. The broad, clear and scientifically developed program, the determination of the socio-economic growth of the country of the Soviets put forward by the CPSU Central Committee Plenum of April 1982 maintains a rich material and moral life for the Soviet peoples in the conditions of peace, and will strive to achieve benefits for the civilization of the new era, for which the socialist order is [word indistinct], in a still further complete manner.

The draft text of the CPSU program and the draft changes in the party's statutes, which were approved by the October 1985 plenum, are seen as a very important part in the creative enrichment of the Leninist revolutionary theory under the present conditions, and proves the validity and significance of its fundamental articles.

The firm internationalist and peace-loving activity of the CPSU and the Soviet State in the international sphere, the indefatigable efforts of the Soviet Union toward solving the most important question of our era — the prevention of the threat of nuclear war and the maintenance of peace and security — has earned the greatest respect and broad support of the peoples of our planet.

In the present complicated tense international situation when the existence of mankind is faced with the threat of extinction due to the (?fault) of imperialism and international reaction, the Soviet Union is the major bulwark of all peace-loving forces and the fortress of peace in the struggle against the lunatic militarist designs of the United States and its allies in aggressive blocs [words indistinct)0.

It is because of this that the DRA once again declares its complete support for the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy line and the new and broad peace proposals put forward by M.S. Gorbachev. These constructive proposals have earned the support of all [word indistinct] people on our planet, and are bringing about realistic opportunities for a resolute turn toward eliminating the threat of nuclear catastrophe, bridling the arms race, preserving world peace, and returning international relations onto a path for easing tension.

The sincere friendship and selfless and mutually beneficial cooperation between the peoples of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union is a glittering example of the realization of the principles of equality of rights, respect for territorial integrity, and the principle of noninterference in each others domestic affairs in interstate relations. The PDPA, the DRA Government, and all people of Afghanistan are (?sincerely) grateful to the fraternal Soviet people for their revolutionary solidarity and valuable help toward the consolidation and defense of the gains of the April

Revolution; the socioeconomic and cultural development of our country; and in the construction of a new, free, and just society in the ancient land of Afghanistan. Our people are determined to bring to final victory their struggle for the realization of national democratic revolutionary tasks.

We assure you, dear comrades, that we will preserve and develop our traditional and fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation with the country of the great Lenin.

On the eve of the 27th CPSU Congress, we sincerely wish you, dear comrades, new victories in the communist cause and innovation, in the struggle for the success of the lofty aspirations of the Great October, and in maintaining international peace and security.

[Signed] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council; Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers.

2 Killed in Protest at State-Owned Jute Mills

HK071502 Hong Kong AFP in English 1451 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Dhaka, Nov 7 (AFP) — At least two workers were killed and 20 others injured today when security forces opened fire to disperse demonstrating workers at the Adamjee jute mills near here, trade union sources said.

They said one of the workers died on the spot while another succumbed to his wounds on the way to hospital.

Eyewitnesses said police backed by paramilitary forces opened fire this morning when several thousand slogan-chanting workers at the state-owned Adamjee jute mills some 18 km [11.16 miles) from here refused to vacate the factory premises.

Trade union sources said the authorities had declared a lay-off at the mills, the country's largest, employing about 42,000 workers.

The lay-off, which was to be effective from today, was declared last night for a week following five days of unscheduled strike over a dispute on wages.

Sources at the Dhaka Medical College Hospital said at least 14 wounded workers were admitted there while several others were being treated at another hospital at Narayanganj, an inland port city near the Adamjee mills.

Local people at Adamjee said the authorities had imposed a curfew in the mills area and sent heavy reinforcements of police and paramilitary forces. Eyewitnesses said hundreds of workers fled the area after the firing incident.

Trade union sources said at least three of their top leaders were taken into custody. No comment from government sources on the incident was immediately available.

Opposition Calls Strike

HK081020 Hong Kong AFP in English 0950 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Dhaka, Nov 8 (AFP) — Bangladesh's 15-party opposition alliance today called a half-day general strike for Monday to protest yesterday's alleged killing of at least four workers at a jute mill near here.

An alliance spokesman told a press conference that at least four workers were killed and more than a dozen injured when police and security forces opened fire on demonstrating workers at the mill in Adamjee, 18 km (11 miles) from Dhaka.

Leaders of the alliance said that at least five workers with bullet wounds were still in critical condition in hospital.

Trade union sources yesterday said at least two people were killed in the firing, while a government statement last night reported only one dead.

Alliance spokesman Abdul Malek Ukil, who heads the Bangladesh Awami League, demanded a judicial inquiry and compensation for the dead and injured and described the police firing as "unprovoked high-handedness."

A federation of eleven trade unions last night announced a 24-hour protest strike in all jute mills and industrial enterprises beginning Sunday, while sources close to the other opposition alliance of seven parties said that it too would announce a strike programme.

Security forces opened fire at the Adamjee mill to disperse a demonstration against lay-offs announced Wednesday following a five-day strike over a pay dispute, informed sources said.

President, Prime Minister Greet USSR on Anniversary

BK071646 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union today celebrated the 68th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. The president and the prime minister have greeted the Soviet leaders and the people on the occasion. In his message to the Soviet president, Mr Andrey Gromyko, Giani Zail Singh expressed satisfaction over the steady development of the friendship over the decades and the substantial expansion of cooperation and exchanges in different areas between the two countries. He said he was confident that the friendly ties and mutually beneficial and many-sided cooperation will be further strengthened in the years ahead.

In his message to the general secretary of the Soviet Communist party, Mr Gorbachev, and other leaders, the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, said the Indo-Soviet friendship and cooperation has been an excellent example for peaceful coexistence and mutually beneficial relationship.

Talks Scheduled

BK071633 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] India and the Soviet Union will review bilateral and international matters at official level talks to be held in New Delhi next week. The first deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union, Mr V.F. Maltsev, is visiting India from the 11th to the 14th of this month. He will be accompanied by the head of the South Asia Department of the Soviet Foreign Office, Mr Valkov. The Indian delegation to the talks will be led by the foreign secretary, Mr Romesh Bhandari. The spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry described the talks as bilateral consultations, which have been held regularly between India and the Soviet Union.

New Army Chief Named; To Assume Duties 31 January

BK070903 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Lieutenant General K. Sundarji has been appointed the next Army chief. He will take over from General A.S. Vaidya on his retirement on the 31st of January. Lieutenant General Sundarji is at present the vice chief of the Army staff.

Government Denies Tamils Training in Tamil Nadu

HK080946 Hong Kong AFP in English 0914 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Madras, India, Nov 8 (AFP) — The Indian Government today denied that a Sri Lankan Tamil guerrilla group was allowed to run training camps in the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu with the support of the state's ruling party. A reliable eyewitness who asked not to be identified said here he had visited such camps, where guerrillas received military training, this week. But a federal government spokesman denied the existence of the camps.

The eyewitness said that the camps, run by the People's Liberation Organization of Tamil Eelam (PLOT), were being supported by the All-India Anna DMK, Tamil Nadu's ruling party, which is allied with the Congress (I) Party of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

Militant members of the Tamil minority in Sri Lanka, where the Sinhala majority is dominant, are fighting a guerrilla campaign for a separate state in the largely Tamil north and east of the country.

A spokesman for the Sri Lankan High Commission (embassy) in New Delhi said that Sri Lanka had often protested to the Indian Government about Tamil separatist guerrillas' alleged activities in India. But he said that the High Commission lacked evidence to support its claim that military training was being conducted.

The eyewitness said that one PLOT training camp was tucked away in a mud-walled enclosure almost one square kilometre (0.4 square miles) in an area in Keeranur village, amidst rolling hills between Iruchirapalli and Pudukkottai. A six-foot (1.8-metre) wide dirt track leading to the fortress-like structure is guarded by a couple of shotgun-wielding youths, who make it clear to unwary visitors that they are treading on forbidden ground, he said. The enclosure has only one entrance, where there is a small office manned by armed guards round the clock.

The people of Keeranur refuse to talk about the goings-on inside the camp for fear of reprisals. But their unhappiness with this new additon to their village is evident from numerous complaints they have made to local authorities, who have chosen to ignore its existence, informed sources told the eyewitness.

The sources added that, in sheer desperation, a few villagers had even raised the matter with the Sri Lankan Deputy High Commissioner in Madras, the state capital.

In the camp about 300 Sri Lankan youths, mostly Tamils but with a handful of Sinhalese thrown in, are undergoing weapons training and receiving instruction in map reading, communications, guerrilla warfare and military tactics.

Kuliparai, Rangeeyam and Chevalur are among other villages in the Pudukkottai area where PLOT training camps have sprung up, according to the eyewitness.

While the exact number of training camps is unknown, others are reported to exist in the Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli and Madurai districts.

The Sri Lankan Government has identified 10 alleged camps in Tamil Nadu, official sources in Colombo have said. Seven camps are allegedly run by the Tamil Eelam Liberation Organisation (TELO), two by the PLOT and one by the Tamil Eelam Liberation Army.

But the camps at Keeranur, Kuliparai, Rangeeyam and Chevalur do not figure in Colombo's list of camps in India.

Sri Lankan Government intelligence has not identified any camps in southern India run by two other main guerrilla groups

— the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam and the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front.

Ecuador Denies Ties to Khalistan 'Protagonists'
BK071623 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] The Ecuadoran Government has categorically denied that there is any official contact with protagonists of the so-called Khalistan. The External Affairs Ministry spokesman told newsmen in New Delhi today that the reiteration of the Ecuadoran stand was made during the recent visit of the Indian ambassador in Colombia, Mr M.T. Khisha, to that country. He had a meeting with the foreign minister of Ecuador, Dr Teran Teran, and conveyed to him India's concern over reports on the activities of Khalistan protagonists in that country. The foreign minister reiterated his country's sincere desire for friendly relations with India. He said the basic tenets of Ecuador's foreign policy is not to recognize any separatist movements which are dangerous to the territorial integrity of a friendly country.

Mr Khisha, who is resident in Colombia, is also accredited to Ecuador.

Delhi Cites Gorbachev Reply to Six-Nation Appeal
BK080643 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] The Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, has reiterated his country's commitment to curtail the arms race and prevent militarization of space. In reply to the appeal sent jointly to the Soviet leader and the U.S. President by the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and five other world leaders, Mr Gorbachev said the proposals dealing with the curtailment of the arms race and the prevention of the militarization of space are in consonance with the Soviet approach.

Mr Gorbachev said Moscow would accept the year-long moratorium on all nuclear tests if the United States would join it. He also offered to look into their proposal for a third party monitoring the moratorium. The Soviet Union was observing the unilateral halt on nuclear tests since last August and has itself offered to extend it indefinitely beyond the New Year day provided the United States joins it.

Mr Gorbachev hoped the coming U.S.-Soviet summit in Geneva will bring about positive changes in international relations. He said his country will strive for concrete and tangible agreements that would promote the consolidation of security and trust in the world.

Paper Urges Gandhi to Accept Invitation To Visit PRC
BK061536 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English
28 Oct 85 p 6

[Editorial: "False Logic"]

[Text] Mr Rajiv Gandhi's assertion in reply to Mr Zhao Ziyang's reiteration of the Chinese invitation to him to visit Beijing, that adequate steps to find a solution to all outstanding problems between the two countries must precede such a journey, makes queer logic. The argument underlying this stand, that this will ensure that hopes raised by the visit are not belied, does little justice to the maturity of the people of both countries who are not so naive as to expect miraculous solutions to complex problems which may take time to mend. On the other hand, such a visit could contribute substantially towards creating a climate of friendship which would facilitate a settlement. Besides, what precisely are "adequate steps"? If these mean the outlines of a settlement, so that the visit could be used dramatically to announce the result, then one might have to wait, particularly in respect of the border question which, on the Indian side, represents the heart of the dispute. For, before agreeing to make any concessions other than what they have proposed, the Chinese will carefully consider the impact it might have on their stand on their border dispute with the Soviet Union.

Mr Gandhi's stand appears odd because both he and Mr Zhao Ziyang agreed in New York that the border dispute should not be allowed to stand in the way of an overall improvement in relations. The next official round of border talks is scheduled in Delhi from November 4 to 10. A Chinese media delegation is currently visiting India and an agreement is likely to be reached soon on the exchange of radio and television correspondents between the two countries. Beijing's positive attitude was clearly reflected in Mr Zhao Ziyang's statement that China is watching with interest Mr Gandhi's plans for developing India and solving its problems, and that the two countries can make an important contribution to world peace if they develop greater bilateral understanding. A visit to China would be calculated to boost the reviving spirit of goodwill. Moreover India and China do not meet merely on the border but in South-East Asia and around the world. They have much to learn from one another and can cooperate bilaterally and in seeking a new world order. By not accepting an invitation personally extended to him by the Chinese prime minister, Mr Gandhi has muted his exhortations to others to seek to settle issues and promote understanding through discussion.

Ziaul Haq Returns 7 November from Mideast Visit

BK071553 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq was received by, among others, Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo at the airport when he returned to Islamabad a short while ago after a 6-day foreign trip.

Reportage on Visit

For reportage on the visits by President Ziaul Haq to Qatar, including his press conference, and to the UAE, including his meeting with President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan, see the Arabian Peninsula section of the 7 November Mideast & Africa *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Protest Lodged on 6 Nov Afghan Border Shelling

BK071535 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] The Afghan Armed Forces fired 10 rounds from small weapons toward Frontier Corps posts at Arandu in Chitral District at 1130 yesterday [6 November] resulting in minor injury to one person. The Afghan charge d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office in Islamabad this afternoon, and a strong protest was lodged over this unprovoked attack. He was asked again to convey to his side that the Kabul authorities will be entirely responsible for serious consequencies if such attacks are not stopped.

MASHRIQ on President's Peace Efforts, Defense

GF051734 Karachi MASHRIQ in Urdu 29 Oct 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Demands of the Country's Defense"]

[Text] President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that Pakistan is constantly striving to maintain world and regional peace and, therefore, there is no danger of an external attack. In any case, if this did happen then Pakistan's 90 million population would rise to defend the country. He added that under an agreement signed in 1959, the United States is duty bound to support Pakistan if it is attacked by a communist country, but we should not depend on this because a country's defense is the responsibility of its people.

The fact is that President Mohammad Ziaul Haq's government has done its best during the past 8 years to maintain world peace and to make South Asia a zone of peace. It is on this account that Pakistan has played a key role in strengthening the ICO to prevent the flames of war in the Middle East from spreading. Pakistan also has done its best to see that the political, social, and economic problems of the Islamic world are resolved through negotiations and peaceful means. As a member of the ICO Good Offices Committee, President Haq has worked with this in mind. He has hoped for peace between the two brotherly countries of Iran and Iraq so that both can work for the welfare of their peoples in peace. He has made it a principle of his government's foreign policy to seek peaceful coexistence among countries and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. He also has played a prominent role in this respect as a member of the Nonaligned Movement. He has fully cooperated with the representative of the UN secretary general toward finding a peaceful political solution to the Afghanistan crisis. He has taken part in indirect talks and, despite provocations from the Kabul regime, has adhered to his policy of noninterference in others' internal affairs. This policy has earned world support for Pakistan's principled stand on this issue. There is hope now that in the upcoming U.S.-Soviet summit, President Reagan will raise the question of Afghanistan so that, in light of Pakistan's proposals, some possibility of a peaceful solution to the problem may emerge, foreign forces may leave Afghanistan, Afghanistan's Islamic and nonaligned status may be restored, the people of Afghanistan may exercise their right to choose a government of their own choice, and refugees may return to their homes in an honorable and respectful way.

President Haq has also done his best to establish friendly relations with all Pakistan's neighbors, especially India. He has held meetings with the late Indira Gandhi and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and has proposed concluding a nonaggression pact. A joint ministerial commission has been set up which has opened the way for cultural and technical cooperation between the two countries. In his recent meeting in New York with Rajiv Gandhi, President Haq exchanged views with him on promoting cultural and commercial relations between the two countries and offered a five-point formula to keep the region free of nuclear weapons. He assured Reagan that Pakistan had no intention of making nuclear weapons and that Pakistan needed nuclear energy only for its cultural and industrial programs. It was on the advice of President Haq that Dr Munir Ahmad, the head of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, scheduled a visit to India to exchange views personally with Indian scientists.

One would say with confidence that in view of President Haq's sincere efforts toward regional and world peace and to maintain friendly relations with all of Pakistan's neighbors, Pakistan is an island of peace and is in no danger of an external attack. However, Indian leaders and some other countries are continuing their hostile propaganda against Pakistan's peaceful nuclear program, and talk is being heard of a preemptive attack on Kahuta's nuclear installations.

In view of these circumstances, President Haq, after participating in the 40th anniversary of the United Nations and after his return to Pakistan, declared without mincing words that the 90 million people of Pakistan will defend their country. We are certain that the Pakistani nation will prove equal to the trust shown in it by the president and will prove to be a steel wall against any foreign invader.

DAWN Criticizes Gandhi Nuclear Stand

GF041433 Karachi DAWN in English 31 Oct 85 p 7

[Editorial: "Mr Gandhi and the Nuclear Bogey"]

[Text] The State Department clarifications of what President Reagan said or did not say to the Indian prime minister should be of small consolation to the Foreign Office since they are not

the point at issue. The important thing is the public construction Mr Rajiv Gandhi puts on remarks made to him in private. And if he chooses to twist them or to draw from them the worst possible inferences his readiness to do so should be our main worry rather than doubts about the steadfastness of our alliance with the United States. Indeed ever since he came to power Mr Rajiv Gandhi has expended much of his considerable skill in public relations to launch a sustained propaganda blitz against Pakistan's nuclear programme. In this he has been wiser than his mother for instead of raising the bogey of American arms supplies to this country, he has sought to play on American susceptibilities by conjuring up the vision of a Pakistan within reach of the atomic bomb. There is a brazen quality to this propaganda as it is being carried on (at full blast) in the face of repeated assertions made here at the highest level that Pakistan neither has the bomb nor is interested in getting one. Pakistan has proposed to India mutual inspection of our nuclear facilities and it has consistently stood for turning South Asia into a nuclear-free zone. If India thinks Pakistan is bluffing it can easily call its bluff. Or it can take Pakistan at its word and examine its proposals. But if, assuming a holier-than-thou attitude, it treats everything with skepticism, the conclusion is plain that either India has something of its own to hide or it is simply using the nuclear issue as a stick with which to beat Pakistan.

If India is unwilling to enter into a constructive dialogue Pakistan is entitled to ask what exactly Mr Gandhi has in mind. Are his generals preparing an air strike against Kahuta? If they are, by advertising their intentions to the whole world, they are going about it in a strange fashion. Alternatively, having noticed the chink in our armour, is India trying to drive a wedge between us and the Americans? Possibly, because nothing is more calculated to arouse American concern in this region than the spectre of an "Islamic" bomb and the destabilisation of American interests that would be one of its likely consequences. Or is Mr Rajiv Gandhi trying to test our nerve and probe our psychological defences? Is there in that case a connection between the nuclear blitz and Indian brinkmanship around the Siachin Glacier? Whatever the precise answers the situation is unsettling. We continue to share with India an uneasy border and although much has happened since South Asia last rang to the clash of arms, no one can say that the threat of war has been completely averted. Mr Rajiv Gandhi's statements can therefore only revive memories of 1971. So, axiomatically, Pakistan must be on its guard, but if this is not to be another cliche it must mean taking the people into confidence and demystifying foreign policy. It should not be treated with kid gloves and must be debated thoroughly in parliament. But above all else, there must be no delay in returning Pakistan to representative civilian rule because without mass participation in the affairs of state, no nation can expect to present a united front in facing up to threats from without.

MASHRIQ Comments on Reagan-Gorbachev Summit
GF061442 Karachi MASHRIQ in Urdu 31 Oct 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Reagan-Gorbachev Meeting"]

[Text] In his weekly address to the people of the United States, President Reagan said that in his November meeting with Soviet leader Gorbachev, an assessment will be made of the efforts to reduce arms, and that he will lay more stress on Afghanistan and on Soviet military interventions in other countries in order to restore peace to the world's various turbulent regions. President Reagan said that at present world attention was centered on the Afghanistan question and that Afghanistan was on the top of the list that he would place before Mr Gorbachev for discussion. President General Ziaul Haq also has said that his recent talks with President Reagan, as well as President Reagan's speech in the UN General Assembly, indicate that President Reagan will discuss the question of Afghanistan in detail with Mr Gorbachev. He also expressed the hope that if the heads of the two superpowers come to an understanding on this question, then the efforts which are being made through indirect talks to find a peaceful political solution to the problem will be greatly strengthened.

We should never give up hope of solving complicated world problems. The Afghanistan problem is at the top of the list of important world problems and a superpower like the Soviet Union is involved in it. The past record of this superpower is that it has never withdrawn from a country in which it intervenes. In any case, there is a good deal of world pressure on the Soviet Union and it is as a result of this pressure that it has agreed to support indirect talks on this question. If Mr Reagan, keeping this in mind, stresses the solution of this problem in his talks with Mr Gorbachev and also puts forward some practical and constructive proposals, then there is a possibility that a political solution to this problem might be found.

The Soviet stand on the question of Afghanistan is that the elements fighting against the Karmal regime are receiving arms, training, and capital from the United States and as long as this interference in Afghanistan's domestic affairs continues, Soviet forces will remain in Afghanistan in support of the Karmal regime. On the basis of this argument the Soviet Union wants effective international guarantees that after the withdrawal of Soviet forces there will be no foreign interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and that until these guarantees are forthcoming, Soviet forces will remain in Afghanistan. It is obvious that only the United States can give such guarantees and if in the Geneva meeting Mr Reagan and Mr Gorbachev come to an understanding on this point, then a political solution to this problem could be found.

As far as Pakistan is concerned, it is deeply anxious to find such a solution because, in such a case, there will be peace on its western borders and the Afghan refugees will be able to return to their homes. Pakistan is, therefore, trying its best to attain a successful outcome of the indirect talks. However, this problem cannot be resolved only through Pakistan's efforts. It is necessary for there to be some understanding between the Soviet Union and the United States on this issue. With these circumstances in mind, great importance is attached to the coming meeting between Mr Reagan and Mr Gorbachev. If an understanding is reached between these two superpowers, then the next round of indirect talks, which are also to be held in Geneva, may prove fruitful.

President Interviewed on Tour, Tribals' Role

LD071247 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Our correspondent interviewed President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i on his Bovir Ahmadi va Kohkiliyeh Province tour and the role of tribes in securing the country's economic and political independence, and about the measures taken to eliminate deprivation experienced by them. We now draw your attention to his response:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Mr Khamene'i, (?could you explain) the extent of the tribes' sensitive and active role in achieving political and economic independence [words indistinct] in the context of social and economic planning, and what will be done to eliminate the deprivation experienced by that session?

[Khamene'i] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The principal point is that officials at various levels and in various capacities should bear in mind the very point that you just mentioned. In other words, they should bear in mind that the tribes can play an extremely effective role in securing the country's economic independence. I believe this deeply in my heart, and I regard the role of the tribes to be a very important one. First of all, as you said, they have an impact on bringing about economic independence and richness because of the traditional stock-breeding that they engage in. Second, they are one of the deprived sections. The tribes we saw in their tents — the Aqa'i, the Negin Taji, and other clans — are scattered. I saw that they lack all the welfare facilities: They lack roads, they lack water. Fortunately, the organization responsible for the tribes and the bodies responsible for the province have recently provided a great number of services, as they themselves told me. They supply the tribes with fodder, water, ration coupons, and essential goods, so they do not suffer as much as in the past. Nevertheless, I saw that they are suffering more privations than any section need suffer.

So much for their privation aspect. The third point is that they are some of the best people of our country. We talked to some of the brothers in their tents. One of them said: We expect nothing from the government; we are aware of your problems, the problem of the war, the economic pressures, the hostility against you. So you can see that despite all the privations they suffer, these people are dignified, generous, and so aware of the situation. This is very valuable. We should do whatever we can for them.

Musavi Names Candidates for Vacant Cabinet Posts

LD071259 Tehran IRNA in English 0541 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov 6, IRNA — Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi Tuesday proposed three candidates for the vacant posts of his Cabinet, to President 'Ali Khamene'i, the English morning daily *TEHRAN TIMES* reported Wednesday.

The daily, quoting informed sources, added that the new nominees are Javad Asemipour for the post of minister of economy and finance, and Assadollah Salehi-Foruz and Ayatollahi for the Ministry of Mines and Metals.

At present Asemipour is the head of cereal organisation, Salehi-Foruz [is] managing director of Kangan gas project and Ayatollahi is in charge of the planning of satellite towns, *TEHRAN TIMES* said.

If the president approves the proposed candidates for the vacant seats, most likely the Majlis will discuss their nomination next week, the daily added.

Earlier, the Majlis approved 22 out of 24 ministers proposed by Prime Minister Musavi for his new cabinet.

Musavi Urges Worldwide Scientific Contacts

LD071514 Tehran IRNA in English 1445 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 7, IRNA — Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi Thursday called on Tehran's Tabatabaei University to have active contacts with scientific institutes throughout the globe.

Addressing the university president and high-ranking officials, Musavi said that the Islamic Republic of Iran has invested hopes in its universities. "Centers of humanistic studies and social sciences are particularly important" he said.

The premier also pointed out that shortage of experts capable of teaching the humanities was a cause for many social problems.

The university president, Hojjat ol-Eslam Dr. Sheykh ol-Eslami, briefed the prime minister on the state of the university. Tabatabaei University, consisting of 26 institutes, commenced its formal activities with 20,000 students last month.

Rafsanjani on Failed Guerrilla War Attempt in North

LD071820 Tehran IRNA in English 1750 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 7, IRNA -- Majlis speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani said here Thursday that counter-revolutionaries have failed to wage a guerrilla war in northern forests of the country. Speaking to the Gilan commanders of the Islamic Revolution Guard Corps (IRGC), Rafsanjani said that the counter-revolutionaries had wrong evaluation of the northern people.

Two northern provinces of Gilan and Mazandaran on the Soviet border are rich in farming, fishing and have large forest covered mountains.

Several anti-revolutionary groups took to the mountains in 1981 with the hope of starting a guerrilla war against the central government in Tehran but they failed and were all captured.

Rafsanjani said that the groups "thought the relative well-being of the people in that region would make them oppose the Islamic Revolution". An active agricultural sector and light industries have made the northern people better off than the average citizens in other parts of the country.

Rafsanjani said the counter-revolutionaries had invested in northern areas as much as they did in the western and southern

Provinces of Kordestan and Khuzestan but they failed to achieve their aim. He said northern provinces have sent more volunteer forces to war against the Iraqi ba'thist regime than any other part of the country.

Meanwhile the trial of an anti-revolutionary element started in the western City of Bakhtaran on charges of three murders and the prosecutor called for the death penalty.

Mohammad Jiryaye, 25, member of the Monadeqin Khalq organization, MKO, is accused of martyring an army personnel and two shopkeepers. The accused told the court that he was trained by the MKO in the Kordestan prior to being sent for the killings. He said the MKO paid him 35,000 dollars for his expenses.

Rafsanjani: Iran Has 'Upperhand' in War
LD061948 Tehran IRNA in English 1112 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov 6, IRNA — Majlis Speaker Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said here Wednesday that international arrogance has employed all its facilities to halt the movement started in the [word indistinct] by the Islamic Revolution of Iran. "In order to thwart all these plots we have to pay a dear price," he added.

Speaking at the epaulet-giving ceremony held in the officers college Wednesday morning, Rafsanjani praised the Army for its role in repelling the enemy in the course of the five-year-old Iraqi-imposed war.

He referred to various plots hatched by the enemies of Islam following the victory of the Islamic Revolution and said that the Iranians have thwarted all the conspiracies.

He said that Iran has made gains in the war and has carried it to Iraq's crucial centers.

Therefore, he added, those who press Iran for peace talks at this stage were insane because that will encourage Iraq to exert pressure. Now that Iran has the upperhand in the war the enemy has become peace-loving, Rafsanjani said.

Velayati Sends Letter to UN on Iraqi Bombing Attack
LD071729 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] The Islamic Republic of Iran warned the UN secretary general about the Iraqi regime's intention to spread the war to non-military areas. Velayati, minister of foreign affairs, in a note addressed to Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, referred to the Zionist regime of Iraq's attack on two industrial plants in Iran on Wednesday when a number of our compatriots were martyred or wounded, and asked him to take steps within the framework of the UN Charter to prevent the Iraqi regime from spreading the war to civilian areas.

Also in this note, which emphasized the Iraqi regime's disregard for humanitarian principles and international laws and regulations, it stated that the experience of the past year clearly shows that the Iraqi regime's main intent in carrying out such acts of savagery is to create tension and spread the war to nonmilitary areas. The Islamic Republic of Iran has always tried to avoid involvment in this unpleasant and unwanted behavior. Iran has always stressed that if there is no suitable reaction from international official sources, against its inner wishes and as the last and most effective solution in defending itself, the Islamic Republic of Iran will have no other alternative but to retaliate.

Further Reportage on 7 Nov Tehran Bombing
LD071339 Tehran IRNA in English 1330 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov 7 (IRNA) — The head of Tehran police, Colonel Mo'azzemi said 15 people were injured in the Thursday bomb explosion in downtown Tehran. "Four are hospitalized and one of them is in serious condition" he said.

Early reports had put the casualties at three.

Mo'azzemi said the bomb placed under an Iran-made Peykan, demolished the car and damaged seven other vehicles. The 22-pound electronic-time bomb shattered glasses in a 50 meter radius.

The colonel said police will increase the checking of parked cars and will use undercover agents in busy areas of the capital to battle terrorist attacks.

He urged Tehran residents, particularly the shopkeepers, to inform the police of suspicious cars.

The bombing was the second this month. On sunday a bomb explosion in north Tehran injured two.

Bushehr Reports Kuwait Ousts More Iranians
GF071436 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] The Government of Kuwait, continuing its belligerency toward the Islamic Republic of Iran, has recently ousted another 138 Iranian residents of Kuwait. According to a Central News Unit report, the ousted Iranians, who arrived at the ports of Bushehr, Rig, Ganaveh, and Dilam by motorboats, have been placed in a camp specially built in Bushehr for refugees from Kuwait. The Iranians were held in Kuwaiti prison for 3 to 17 days. The Government of Kuwait has also confiscated their property.

Deputies Urge Economic Buildup, Corruption Campaign
LD031113 Tehran IRNA in English 1108 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 3, IRNA — Majlis Deputy for Gonbad-e Qabus, Mazandaran Province, Mohammad Gharavi, called on the new government to take measures to strengthen national economy as a move to free the country from being dependent on its oil revenues.

Speaking at Sunday morning's Majlis open session, presided over by Speaker Hoj. Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the deputy added

that lack of proper socio-economic programmes, dependence on foreign technology, and the present imbalance in foreign trade were among reasons for economic bottlenecks.

Another speaker, deputy for Hashtrud, East Azarbayjan Province, Abdullahpour, referred to the seizure of the U.S. den of spy on Nov. 4, 1979. He said that the incident shattered the myth about U.S.'s invulnerability and thwarted plots of the enemies of the Islamic Revolution.

He called on the new government to strive for the implementation of divine rules and for the campaign against corruption.

Daily Cited on Relations with GCC

LD071904 Tehran IRNA in English 1837 GMT 7 nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov 7, IRNA — The Islamic Republic would support the states of the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council if the council changed its policies towards the imposed Iraqi War, reported the *TEHRAN TIMES* quoting daily *ABRAR* Thursday.

In an article on its foreign news page, *ABRAR* had said the council has announced a stand on the war and has emphasized on the need to conduct discussion with Iran, indicating that there is something of a change in its policy.

ABRAR called on the council to show its good intentions by cutting its support for the Iraqi regime. "Otherwise there would be no progress on creating closer relations with Islamic Republic" It said.

When the council adopts a change, said the *ABRAR*, the Islamic Republic of Iran would support these small countries against future Iraqi terrorism and will thwart the plots of the enemy.

The leaders of six Persian Gulf states ended their discussions in Muscat 'Vednesday announcing their readiness to end the imposed Iraqi war.

The council did not express support for Iraqi war policy.

Paper Cited on U.S. Plot to Destabilize Libya

GF061756 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 6 Nov 85

[From the press review]

[Text] From the "Opinion" column and under the headline "The United States and the Power Pretense," the Arabic language *KEYHAN AL-'ARABI* says: What has reverberated about the CIA's plan to destabilize the revolutionary regime in Libya is not a novel matter. The most prominent Western and global reactions to this plan — which was reported by the *WASHINGTON POST* — is that one of the true motives behind it is to take action to contain the failure which the Reagan administration has sustained for 5 years. This falls within the framework of intensifying any step to be undertaken to ameliorate its prestige. U.S. comments still react to the issue of the hijacking of the Egyptian airliner to Sicily and to the attempt to depict the operation as if it helped U.S. policy to surmount its ordeal in the region.

As many circles contend with regard to what is being said about the U.S. desire to destabilize the Libyan regime, this is a plot designed to impose false convictions on world public opinion that the Reagan administration is actually capable of standing up to any danger aimed at any of its satellite regimes in the Middle East, North Africa, and other areas. World public opinion is accustomed to the fact that the source of inspiration about the alleged dangers Libya is supposed to represent is Washington itself.

We must ask: Could the U.S. Government stir up such a premeditated clamor in the face of the revolutionary regime in Libya had it not been for the fact that the Arab states and regimes paved the way for this with the aim of ingratiating themselves to the United States and of proving allegiance to it?

TEHRAN TIMES Editorial Cited

LD061913 Tehran IRNA in English 1856 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 6, IRNA — In its editorial Tuesday the English daily *TEHRAN TIMES* quoted *WASHINGTON POST* as saying that the U.S. Government has authorized the Central Intelligence Agency to conduct a covert operation to topple Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the revolutionary leader of Libya. The following are excerpts from the editorial.

"The U.S. daily quotes government sources as saying the covert plan involves CIA assistance to countries in North Africa and the Middle East that oppose Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. The operation, personally authorized by President Reagan, would either try to overthrow al-Qadhdhafi's government through a military coup, or would entail inciting one of the neighbouring countries such as Egypt or Sudan to attack Libya...

"The reports add that according to U.S. intelligence al-Qadhdhafi was 'stirring up trouble world-wide' by continuing subversion in Chad, Sudan, and Tunisia, and pursuing common goals with the 'radical states' of Iran, Syria, Ethiopia and Nicaragua, and through continuing support of anti-government groups in the Philippines and New Caledonia. Such blatant efforts to overthrow popular and legitimately established governments such as that of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi are not something new with the U.S. It has tried to overthrow other governments in the past, using any tools available to it, including its so-called diplomatic personnel and embassies...

"The story of *WASHINGTON POST* also proves that the students following imam's line were right in 1979 when they seized the mission of the U.S. and justifiably labelled it as 'spy nest': Of course the Muslim students published a series of books on the operations of so-called U.S. diplomats who were hatching plots against the deprived Muslims of Iran, but the *WASHINGTON POST* story is the latest evidence that the White House is the place where international terrorism is tailored and engineered..."

IRNA Reports 5 Nov Attack on Greek Tanker

LD071412 Tehran IRNA in English 1345 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Athens, Nov. 7, IRNA — Supertanker *Canaria* was the 45th greek ship attacked in the Persian Gulf since the outbreak of the imposed Iraqi war, according to the Greek daily *ETHNOS*.

The *Canaria* radioed a distress call Tuesday saying an Iraqi warplane fired a missile into the ship ripping a whole in the hull and flooding the engine-room.

The ship insurers of London, Lloyds said Iranian coastguards saved the crew of the 140,000-ton ship, news agencies reported.

On the question what the Greek Government plans to do regarding Iraqi air attacks on Greek ships the government spokesman in Athens said Thursday that the cabinet will be reviewing the issue.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No 2,282

LD071623 Tehran IRNA in English 1545 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 7, IRNA — Iran's Muslim combatants killed or wounded 75 Iraqi troops near Kalleh-Ghandi, about 140 kilometers south-west of Bakhtaran, demolishing three tanks, three vehicles, two munitions depots as well as 15 various bunkers, the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces reported here Thursday.

Announcing this in its Communique Number 2282, the command added that exchange of fire continued in north-western fronts in which a number of Iraqis were killed or wounded and some Iraqi bunkers as well as one of their munitions depots was completely destroyed.

Iranian anti-aircraft fire checked Iraqi reconnaissance flights throughout the war fronts forcing them to flee, the communique said.

In southern fronts Iran's gendarmerie forces defended their positions, killing and wounding a number of Iraqi troops and also demolishing a number of enemy bunkers as well as one munitions depot, said the communique.

The cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr in Khuzestan Province were subjected to sporadic Iraqi artillery fire causing minor damages to several buildings in Abadan.

Bombing Raids on Iraq

LD081105 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, issuing a statement, announced: At 0714 and 0722 today, the Iranian Air Force pilots with a few of their fighter bombers bombed the Iraqi steel mill installations south of the City of al 'Amarah and enemy military installations east of Irbil and after inflicting heavy losses and casualties on the enemy returned safely to their bases.

Abadan, Khorramshahr Shelled

GF071409 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Iraqi heavy long-range guns shelled the resisting cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr over the past 24 hours. According to a Central News Unit report, the shelling damaged four residential houses in Abadan.

Reportage on Afghan Mujahidin Operations

GF051624 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Muslim Afghan revolutionaries last week launched an extensive attack against the Shindand air base in western Afghanistan, killing 70 Soviet troops and causing great damage to the installations of the base. They also attacked a convoy of oil tankers transporting oil from the Soviet Union to Kabul near the Cheleng Pass setting fire to 28 vehicles.

Meanwhile, diplomatic sources in New Delhi have said that fierce fighting is going on between the mujahidin and the Soviet invasion forces near Herat. No details are yet available on these clashes.

An Afghan doctor who has fled to Pakistan has said that Kabul hospitals are full of Soviet and government casualties of the recent Banjsher Valley fighting.